COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15, 1861.

The Cotton Country—The Sea Island Cotton and Rice, and Upland Cotton Sections—Slaves in a Cotton Field-The Slave System-Cotton and Corn. Prospects of the Crop—The Sandhill Region and the Sandhillers—The Question of Secession—A Counter Movement to separate State Action, &c. After passing several days among the cotton

fields and cotton planters, sandhills and South Carolina politicians, these subjects are naturally saggested as very acceptable materials for the daily nulasge of a newspaper correspondence. With mere leisure than a writer constantly on the wing can afford, we should sompile the facts and informasion we have collected into a sort of magazine essay for the Herald. But this sort of thing is excessively stopid, when news, or gossip, or polities, or anyshing along the track of a bird's eye view of the world is so much the spirit of the age and the spirit of the press. At our leisure, however, we propose to give a broadside on cotton, from facts and information collected in the cotton country; but, in the meantime, we prefer a dish of varieties, seasoned with the pepper and salt of South Caro-

The cotten section of the United IStates comprises all the Southern country below Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, including the border tier of the counties in the castern part of the old mother commonwealth. The five principal States in the groduction of the staple are Mississippi, Louisiana, Albama, Georgia, and South Carolina. But the apperior article, with its fine silky thre, known as sea island cotton, is limited to the sea-board of South Carolina and Georgia. Some is produced in Florida, and along the Gulf coast; but the superior timen pure sea islandcotton is limited to the Atlantic margin of Georgia and South Carolina, and to the pealing not work of islands and perinsulas which tie margin of Georgia and South Carolina, and to the peculiar pet-work of islands and peninsulas which tank the coast of these States, from ten to twenty or thirty miles inland, along a distance of about three hundred miles. All experiments to produce sea island cotton inland, beyond the influences of the sea breezes, have failed. The seed has been planted, the plants have been watered with salt water, and recovered by a connect similar in its above.

sea breezes, have failed. The seed has been planted, the plants have been watered with salt water, and secouraged by a compost, similar in its chemical properties to the soil of the sea islands—and, vegetable and animal matter, and salts; but the experiments have all failed beyond the reach of the sea breezes. It is, therefore, determined that it is the mea air that produces the sea island cotton, and that nothing close can produce it but the sea air and those light warm soils of the sea islands which have the full benefit of the ocean breezes.

The main land of the ocean breezes.

The main land of the coast country, subject to everflow by fresh water, or which may be overflowed by aid of the tides, or fresh water streams is the rice section. The rice fields have to be overflowed two or three times during the season, and the water drawn off again. South Carolina is celebrated for the quality and quantity of her product of rice, there is we hade are admirably adapted to the cutture. The tides rise in her rivers six or seven feet—a very important advantage. Embankments, diches, and gates to let in and draw off the water, do the rest, or nearly all else that is required to produce the crop. So level are these rice lands, that a depth of water of three inches let upon them through the parallel diches which cross them at intervals of twenty feet, more or less, will very often suffice to cover with water a field of a thousand across, to the average depth of nearly three inches. And sickly as is this coast region of South Carolina in the summer, the value of rice and sea island cotton are such that the land sells for sixty to a hundred deliars per serie.

The upland cotton section extends from the bor-

The upland cotton section extends from the bor-The upland cotton section extends from the borders of the sea lehands over the whole Southern country. The entire State of South Carolina is adapted to cotton. The alluvial district, extending bland a hundred miles or more from the sea, is fat, evered indigenously with pines, and with cypress woods in the swamps which border the water courses. The soil is light and sandy, resting upon a deep substratum of clay, almost as hard as stone. Hence the numerous swamps in these lowinads, from North Carolina to Florida, where the water cannot be absorbed by the soil. The alluvial or scabbard country extends inland a hundred miles or more. Then the ocean of sandhills, (of which we shall presently say something;) then the rolling primitive country, with fall its redeeming features of hills, valleys, mountains, fresh flowing rivers and paterfalls.

waterfalls.
It is remarkable what a degree of sunshine the It is remarkable what a degree of shashine the desendants of equatorial Africa can stand and enjoy. We saw, the other day, males and females, of ah ages, from fourteen to fifty, at least one hundred slaves at work plowing and hoeing the plants in a single cotton field. It was no holiday cahibition, and we must therefore admit that as a fair specimen of his class, this planter keeps his slaves somfertably clothed, and fat and cheerful. But they are certainly the laborers for a hot climate.

"The clime of the sta, New he smiles on the fields where the work is well done

The women in this field, about half the force, in stead of a bonnet against the heat of a sunshine which trembled over the surface of the fields in a thin transparent blaze, had their heads bound up in handkerehiefs, turban fashion; and their arms bare to the shoulders. Some were stuging, others were conversing, and, contrasted with the famished peasantry of freiand, or the manufacturing popula-tion of England, of this same article of cotton, the scene was cheerful and comfortable. Nor is the endurance of heat by the black race a matter of surprise, on reflecting that on the coast of Africa, ander the equator, they require no other ciothing than a lubrication of palm oil over their ebony skine. But hear the old darkie -

\*And he had no eyes for to see, And he had no teeth for to cat de corn cake

So be had to let de corn cake b

In conversation with a planter, upon the cotton crop of the scason, he said that he didded think there was as much planted in South Carolina the season as the last. The corn crop last year was rendered short by the autumn floods; and the planters have put in more corn this season than usual, the supply of last season being exhausted. In the interior, it is selling at a dollar a bushed, and they have to buy it at Charleston. Most planters find it a saving to raise their own corn, notwithstanding cotton sells better, and is always a cash article. Seasons occur it at Charleston. Most planters find it a saving to raise their own corn, notwithstanding cotton sells better, and is always a cash article. Seasons occur in which it is good economy to have a surplus of corn on hand; and the system of raising the necessary corn for the plantation consumption, is now pretty generally in practice throughout the South. Our informant thought the breadth of land planted in cotton was not so large as that of the last year, and that the season was three weeks behindhand. He says that the crop being thus put back by the drenching rains and cold weather of April, especially in planting time, will be very apt to suffer from the frosts of October or November, before it has fully yielded its supply of the staple; for while some bolls on the same plant ripen early in August, some bolls on the same plant ripen early in August, others are not matured sometimes till late in No-

cotton crop of the present season, therefore and flood, has to run the chances of being nipsed, while yet in the bud and blossom, by lack i rost. Our informant further said that he had deposed of his cotton the moment he saw that it had sarted to run down. He had had a quantity from a year or two before, holding on for a price that would pay well. He estimates that it costs him five cents a well. He estimates that it costs him five cents a yound to get his cotton to Charleston, without counting the interest of eaptral invocted, and that short of seven cents cotton will not pay. He laughe at the idea of cultivating cotton by another than slave inbor. A slave man estate eighty dollars a tear. A hired white man, even a sandhiller, costs from \$150 to \$200. A slave plantation is a sort of phalanx on a better system than Fourier's, being under a guiding and responsible head. The result is that, in the mass, the slaves are as well provided for, upon an expense of eighty dollars to the master, as white men could be upon \$250, each working upon his own hook. The slaves are divided into families. Each family occupies a comfortable house, with a patch of land for vegetables attached. These patches contribute a good deal to the pen money and luxuries of the house. The hands to the ectton fields generally have a task assigned them—they often accomplish it at two or three in the afternoon. The rest of the day is their own.

"Unce Tom, how is the cotton." (sood stand." "No., young massa; mighty bad stand—late, sah." Been cold too much."

"What does your master say about it."

"One's You belong to the Temperance Suciety."

"Ves. master, dat "Il git a tasty of de real old French brandy."

"Yes, master, sometimes I does and sometimes I

"Dav's lim, sill. It say of de real old French brandy."

"Hon't you belong to the Temperance Suciety?"

"Yee, master, sometimes I does and sometimes I don't, jist as I feel; and I ginerally feel ary when less get de money.

The sanchillers of South Carolina are a noterious race, for they may be called a race to themselves. Between the alluvial caboar I country and the primitive, lies the sandhill region, from ten to thirty miles wide, and extending from Georgia to Virginia. In this State we find this region filly, very thickly wooked (where not cut out) with a principal growth of pines, capable of being converted into various sort of humber and a dense undergrowth of numerous varieties of strub oaks, and whortdeherry or huchleberry busines. The soil is a white sancy resting upon hand clay, little patches of it can be profitably cultivated. This is the country of the sandaillers—they seem to like the shelter and idle ness of the woods. They are squatters on the land, either with or without permission of the state, or the other owners, who care very little about them. They make shingles and baskets, is and hunt, gather wild berries, pine-knots, and semetimes cultivate a few outenmbers and melons, which they cell in the village; but their heh and hunt, gather wild berries, pine-knots, and semetimes cultivate a few cucumbers and melons, which they sell in the yillage; but their

chief employment, and their chiefest luxury seems to be a jug of whiskey. Here, on the read, we meet a family who have been to town. A little girl of ten years old, with a coarse old fragment of a dress on, is setting upon the backbone of a moving skeleton of a horse, and the horse has the additional task of trailing along a rickety specimen of a wagon, in which is seated a man, a real outside squalid barbarian, maudlin and obfuscated with baid-faced whiskey, with a child of four or five years old at his side. Behind this, a haggard looking boy upon another skeleton of a horse is soming. What an odd, outlandish low-wheeled cart the horse is pulling! There sits the old woman and her grown-up daughter, with nothing on, apparently, except a very dirty bonnet and a coarse and dirty gown. The daughter has a basket by her side, and the old woman holds fast to a suspicious-looking stone jug of half a gallon measure, corked with a couple of one-horse loads of pine knots, used for light wood. They have probably sold them ioff a dollar, half of which has, doubtless, gone for whiskey, and new they are going back home. Degraded as they are, you see it is the man who is helpless, and the woman who has to take care of the jug, and conduct the important expedition. There are hundreds of such people dispersed through these sand hills. You see, the whole of this party are bare-legged and barefooted. And how boney and brown they are! And it is a curious fact, that is temperate countries, the children of all semi-barbarous white people, (except Sir Henry Bulwer's black-headed or red-headed Celts,) and all Anglo-Saxon backwoods, or mountain, or prairie people, have cotton-headed or flaxen-headed children. Burus makes it an item of beauty—

beauty-" Sae flaxen were her ringlets;"

"Sae faxen were her ringiete;" a confession which proves his belle to have been a cotton-headed infant in her day. The children of the Anglo-Saxon sandhillers (they look like Saxons) are also red-headed. And the fecundity of extreme poverty is another remarkable fact. "A fool for luck, and a poor man for children." But enough. An organization is under way against separate State action in secoding from the the Union. A paper will be started at Charleston, another at Orangebury, and another at Columbia, to sustain the plan of Judge Butler, of waiting and consulting with other States upon a plan of co-operation, in advance of any movement out of the Union. They may do something; but the secoders now hold the State.

P. S.—We leave to-day, to take a look into Georgia. A totally different political atmosphere

Georgia. A totally different political atmosphere is diffused over that State. They are too busy with railroads and cetton mills to be particular about the acts of Congress or the abolitionists.

Augusta, Georgia—Politics of the Day—New Or-gunization of Partie—The Question of Secsion —Effect of South Carolina's Proceedings—Move-ments in Alabama and Mississippi—Prospects of Disamion, or a Scrub Race for the Presidency, &c.

After spending several weeks in the revolutionary tmosphere of South Carolina, the traveller from the north of Mason and Dixon feels a very sensible change in crossing the Savannah river into Georgia. His apprehensions, which were wrought up to the most imminent horrors of impending secession, subside into the satisfactory reflection that things are not absolutely hopeless, after all. He feels this change stealing over him as he gets into the hig omnibus at Hamburg; as he crosses the high bridge which spans the deep flowing river, the impression becomes stronger; and while inhaling the hick dust as he wheels into the stirring little city of Augusta, he is convinced that even South Carolina is still in the Union. A Massachusetts Yankoe would call this a smart place, doing considerable business in cotton, cotton manufactures, flouring mills, machine shops, railroad travel, merchandise, &c. Augusta is, in fact, the result of railroads, factories, and such like innovations from the North. It has a population of about thirteen thousand inhabitants; a few years ago it was an obscure village. Its principal street is 166 feet wide, and at least two miles long, from the time consumed in walking it. Its whole appearance is that of a new and enterprising town, not yet finished, but destined to become one of the most important inland

cities of the South.

In South Carolina there are no visible traces of the whig and democratic partice ever having existed in that State. The State is almost unanuously for disunion; and the only drawback to immediate secession is the party in favor of waiting awhile, to see whether Georgia and the other cotton States may not be drawn into the overt act of setting up a Southern confideracy.

Nouthern confederacy.

A day or two among the politicians here pretty clearly illustrates the position of parties and politics in Georgia. The old whig and democratic parties are abandoned—or, rather, the names are ; for de facto, if no: de jure, both the old parties substantially are confirmed under new names. The for, de facto, if not de juve, both the old parties substantially are continued under now names. The State Convention last November resolved that Georgia would be satisfied with the compromises, if no other aggressions were made upon the South; but if the Fugitive Slave law should be materially medified, or if slavery should be abolished in the Histriet of Columbia, then the State of Georgia would be very apt to raise a fuss about it, and break into fragments everything that might stand in the way of her wrath. Just do the like again, if you dare. Such is the position of Georgia. Railroads, cotten mills, and all sorts of manufactories, have strawn her attention from political abstrachave drawn her attention from political abstractions to stocks, cent per cents, business and trade. A strong infusion of "outside barbarians" among her population, owning no niggers, and opposed to niggers, has also contributed to modify very essentially her sentiments on the nigger question. They did, in the election of the State Convention of last year, pretty essentially, by their votes, check the dismiton tendencies of that party predominant but a month before; and, for the time, the Convention broke up and dispersed the secessionists of the State of Georgia.

broke up and dispersed the secessionists of the State of Georgia.

The present condition of parties here is the natural result of the State Convention. Instead of whig and democratic, we have a Union party and a Southern Rights party. The Union party takes the Compromise platform of the State Convention of hast November. It is composed of the whig party, and a small portion of the democratic. As things now stand, it is overwhelmingly the popular party. The Southern Rights party is composed of seconder. Southern Confederacy men, gradual dis-

things now stand, it is overwhelmingly the popular party. The Southern Rights party is composed of seccuery. Southern Confederacy men, gradual disminonists, and others, making up the reserved corps of the old democratic party, with perhaps the sprinkling of a wing large and there.

Each of these two new parties holds a convention for the normination of a candidate for Governor, within a short time—the Southern Rights or democratic party, on the first Monday in June. Howell clobs, late democratic Speaker of the House, will, it is generally expected, be nominated as the Union party candidate. The opposite party have not only to make a nomination; but they have to build a platform—and they will have a more job of it to steer between a Southern Confederacy on the one hand, and submission on the other. It is supposed here that Speaker Cobb, Toombs and Stophens will sweap the State i and that while Cobb is decided to even or, Stephens will be sected to even or. weep the State; and that while Cobb is I troversor, Stephens will be elected to the Scoute at the first opening, and that Toombs sent off on a foreign mission. The Union of course, like all other parties, unite to the spoils. Mr. John C. Calboun was nothing but a bombshell will tear to pieces carty combinations of the country when based the seven principles of John Handolph—the avec and two small fishes. In parties are stumping it, holding meetings

passing resolutions, all over the State. Here

Swathern Lights party at Oglethorpe Court House, sourcetten Ricerts Resolutions.

Reserved, That the principles of the great Southern Rights, party be pledged to elevand and uncompromising bestaffly to all men and all parties, North or footh, who are not chere ampletion, and openic in favor of the constitutional fights of the South.

Bestow, That we do not consider ourselves called upon to the powers to the praise of the majority in the late feoregia convention, or to do there than congratuate all who differed with in a before the sitting of the convention at the enterprising demonstration then and come affirm of the value of one thunder which was then and there appropriated.

Resolved, That so far from the record Sims case In Boston being subfactory to us, we consider it but a renewed evidence of all according to us, we consider it but a renewed evidence of all according and free soil opposition the Fightly Sixte how and Fourthern men who can deliberately express a show of satisfaction at such out-

to the rightly place for and Southern men who can deliberately express a door of satisfaction at such outsiges, have very little penuline love for their guarantied constitutional rights, and would questly against to any thing, even to pay 5,000 deliars for their two property, and worth a fifth of the money.

The aven, That Boston absolitonists not having yet learned Weslam to the experience to the time or one mitten deliars fall off in the experience to the time of one mitten deliars fall off in the spring trade, should have the door reposited by the Southern merchants until it operates

persists. He was delegated be naturamented by in error tions from us, and that we will give a hearty sup-port to the nominee of the convention, whatever purity issue he may heretofore have borne, so he is plodged to earry set cor principles.

And the following are the resolutions adopted at a late meeting of the Union party of Crawford

County — Cream party Resolutions.

Besived, That the Constitutional Union party of Cawford recognize no distinction of whig or democrabut still again go out to bettle with all and any wholl units with them in defence of the Union and Constitution of their ancestors. Resolved, That we plant ourselves upon the platform built by the Coordin Convention, and that neither facili-

t cal, abelition demonstrations of the North, nor belligarent demagouses at the double an fright us from it.
Resolved, That we believe a National Union party can and ought to be formed, which will put down fanaticism at the North and allay agitation at the South.
Resolved, That our thanks are due to those eminent statesmen of the North, who, amidst every abuse and denuaciation, both by the influence of their names and the power of their eloquence, have contended for the constitution against: "higher law."

Resolved, That we, believing the old issue of union and disunion will, in the approaching gubernatorial election, be presented to the people will cordially support the candidate who may stand by the Union and Constitution against the enemies of the one and the infringers of the other.

Resolved, That the interests of the South require the rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law; that we will strictly abide by the provisions of the Compromise, and we demand a like adherence on the part of the North.

and we demand a like adherence on the part of the North.

Here are materials enough for a very interesting centest. The proceedings of the South Carolina Convention will only add fael to the flame, and before the time for the nomination of a President comes, it is impossible to tell where the South will be, or the parties of the South.

While polities in Georgia and politicians are in a state of transition, Mr. Yancey, in Alabama, a thorough secessionist, and his party, seem to have wakened up a powerful reaction against the federal government and the Union, a re action which scarcely leaves a doubt that the democratic party of that State will be merged in a Southern rights party.

of that State will be merged in a Southern rights party.

In Mississippi, Gen. Foote occupies exactly the position of Mr. Cobb in Georgia. He is the candidate of the Union party for Governor, and the two old parties are divided upon the same issues as in Georgia; only the prospects of Foote are not at all so flattering as those of Cobb. Mississippi, like South Carolina, is more exclusively a cotton planting State than Georgia, and hence a jealeusy of any invasions of the institution of slavery is more universal than in Georgia, where the manufacturing interests come into direct practical conflict with slavery.

versal than in Georgia, where the manufacturing interests come into direct practical conflict with slavery.

To sum up the merits of the case, where are wewhere is the South—the four great cotton States—whither are they tending! To the same end—the same object, for the same ultimate purpose. They are tending to the formation of a Southern confederacy party in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. What is to be the result? If South Carolina secedes, this party in the other cotton States will involve them inevitably in her cause—if she remains in the Union, she will only perhaps be the tetter enabled to secure a combined movement for secession and a Southern confederacy.

Meantime, from the dislecated and mangied condition of the old parties in the South, from she potential power of the slavery question, and the relavigerated agitation of the abolition inecularies of the North, we cannot expect the Scuthern States to pledge themselves either to the Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Buffalo nominations. Short of disunion, our only hope is in a serub race for the Presidency. The whigs may elect a democratic Governor in Georgia, and a nondescript for Mississippi; but they cannot very well put up a Presidential nomines, who can succeed in both sections, on the platform of General Taylor. From present Indications in the South, and in the North, there must be a scrub race, and the democrate have a majority in Congress. The true policy of the South is to make it a scrub race; for once in the House of Representatives, they can dictate such terms as will permenantly secure the safety of their peculiar institutions.

P. S.—Neafe, the tragedian, Mason, ditto, Miss Richardson and others, forming the company of Adams, of Charlesten, are performing now in Augusta, to fashionable audiences.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Nasumoron, May 19, 1861.
Payment of Awards under the Treaty with Mexico Bonds Filed with the District Attorney, and Pay ment of the Awards in certain Cases Stoppel, Sec. The payment of the amounts awarded to claim nts by the Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, commenced at the Treasury Department on Saturday, in the usual way, by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers wherever the government has funds.

In certain cases, however, the payment of thes awards has been contested. Under the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1849, "to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, 1848," it was provided by the 5th section as follows:-

was provided by the Sth section as follows:

"That in all cases arising under this act, where any person or persons other than those persons in whose favor an award has been or may be made, shall claim the amount so awarded, or any part thereof, and shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, or from the date of the said award, notify the Secretary of the Treasury of his, her or their intention to contest the payment of the same as awarded, and shall file with the District Attorney of the United States a bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the costs and damages arising therefrom, the amount so awarded, and the payment of which is contested as aforesaid, shall be and remain in the treasury of the United States, subject to the decisions of the courts of the United States thereon; and thereupon, the said party so claiming the sum so awarded, or any part thereof, shall be at liberty to file his bill for relief, and injunction, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, upon the principles which govers courts of equity; and any injunction thereupon granted by the court, shall be respected by the Treasury Dapartment; and the said case in equity shall, thereupon, be conducted and governed in all respects as in other cases in equity.

upon, be conducted and governed in all respects as in other cases in equity.

In compliance with the above section, the following bonds have been filed with the United States District Attorney for this district, and their payment enjoined:

John Baldwin—amount of the award, \$71.400; amount contested, \$71.400; penalty of the bond, \$55,000; George Douglass, Edgar S. Van Winkle, principals, assigness.

ontested, \$71,400; penalty of the bond, \$35,000; Georg ouglass, Edgar S. Van Winkle, principals, assigness of S. Parrott; William S. Aspinwali and Edgar How land, sureties.

John Baldwin—amount of the award, \$71,400; amount contested, \$71,400, penalty of the bond, \$30,000; James Broom, principal; Wilson G. Hunt and Joseph Stuart

Broom, principal; whison of Hunt and Joseph Stury, surctice.

John Belden—amount of the award, \$5,242 57, and \$105,451; amount contested, \$5,542 57, and \$105,451; penalty of the bond, \$60,000; William H. Aspinwall, William E. Howland and Samuel Byerly, principals; Henry Chancery and Edwin Bartlett, surctic, \$1,000; Henry Chancery Child and Herekish Child—amount of the award, \$8,956 60; amount contested, \$568 60; penalty of the bond, \$460; Cornelius P. Van Ness, principal; Francis H. Dickens, Aaron O. Dayton, and J. J. Coombs, surctics.

cis H. Dickens, Aaron O. Bayton, and J. J. Coombs, sure ties.

Ferdinand Clark—amount of the award, \$80,756 29; amount contested, \$3,564; penalty of the bond, \$3,560; Charles Staunton, principal; G. A. Jarvis and Jas Roberson, survities.

Ferdinand Clark—amount of the award, \$86,785 29; amount contested, \$15,725 30; penalty of the bond, \$7,514; Stophen E. Glover, principal; Russell E. Glover and F. Freeman, sureties.

Ferdinand Clark—amount of the award, \$86,786 29; amount contested, \$16,000; penalty of the bond, \$7,000; Wm. W. Chester, principal; Wm. J. Stewart and W. J. Lord, sureties.

Lord surelies.

Ferdinand Clark—amount of the award, \$80,786 20;
amount contested, \$8.678 62; penalty of the bond, \$6.000;
thus, H. Deugherty, principal; W. N. Dougherty and N. amount contested \$8.078 92; penalty of the bond. \$6.000; Chas. H. Dougherty, principal; W. N. Dougherty and N. H. Fowler, surelies.

Ferdinand Chark—amount of the award. \$86.786 29; penalty of the bond. \$2.000; B. C. Chark, principal; D. N. Hall and C. P. Van

Ness sureles.

Jas. H. Chys—amount of the award, \$2 819 06, amount contested, \$2.816 66, penalty of the bond, \$1,200; John A. Rockwell, principal; W. W. Corcoran and A. Hyde Paniel Collins—amount of the award: \$6.457.57; amount

while telling amount of the award, \$6.407 or amount while for principal; C Ds Seiden, surety.

W. W. Corceran, sasignee of B. B. Williams and Jos. II. Lord-smount of the sward, \$15.051; amount contested, \$7.887 (b) penalty of the bond, \$4.000; William Judson, principal; D. P. Judson and Geo. J. S. Thompson, sureties.

W. W. Corceran, assignee of B. B. Williams and Jos. W. W. Corceran, assignee of B. B. Williams and Jos.

Sutton, principal, B F. Suscon and control of Sun surfaces, w. W. Corcorn, as-ignee of B. R. Williams and Jos. H. Lerd-amount of the award, \$15×51; amount contested, \$1.505 10; pennity of the bond, \$250; Cornelius P. Van Ness and F. A. Dichens, principals; A. O. Dayton and J. J. Cornels, surelies.

R. S. Cox, trustee of "Union Land Company" amount of the award, \$65-879 10 amount contested, \$3.500; pennity of the bond, \$3,000; Wardly Thompson, principal;

Calvert surely.

5. Coxe, trustee of "Union Land Company" - amount contested, \$0,500 per en award, \$0,500 per substant contested, \$3,500 per of the bond, \$2,000. Waidly Thompson, principal, fly of the boha.

B. Crivert surety.

B. Crivert surety.

Anthony Dey, Whilam H. Seumner and Geo. Custis Anthony Dey, Whilam H. Seumner and Geo. Custis and Company unteres of the Galveston Bay and Trans Land Company.

rusters of the Galveston Bay and it has bound company -amount of the award, \$50,000, amount contested, \$50,000, penalty of the bond, \$20,000 Stephen Whitney, teerge Grissreld, John Happerry, Nat. Richards, Thos. E. bayte, and H. L. Sice, principals, J. Palifflys Yhouiz and B. C. Happerry, sureties.

A. Legoriz, sureties.

A. Legoriz, amount of the award, \$100,280, amount contests of \$5,000, principal; J. McWilliams and Henry Northerneties, principal; A. A. T. McWilliams and Henry Northerneties.

Naylor survities.
J. P. Levy—amount of the award. \$1.875; amount contested. \$337; penalty of the bond. \$175; D. R. Brown, principal; Jac. S. Carpentier John F. Callan and P.A. Hall, servities. all, sureties.

New Orleans Count and Banking Company—amount must study \$4.250 70.

and I. S. van Wilke.
H. Chaurey, attended.
Fewell, assigner of T. Powell—amount of the swart,
622 90; inports contested, \$12,922 90; penalty of the
\$-\$100; W.H. Martin, principal, J. F. Callen and
A. Hall, sureties.
Fewell, assigner of T. Powell—attended of the award,
522 90; amount contested, \$12,972 90; penalty of the
d, \$5,000; J. D. Fink, principal, J. M. Chuth and J. M. Wise sureties.

John Wilkins, executor of Sand Lowder amount of the claim \$15,957 70; amount consecred, \$5,012 50; pc.

nally of the bond, \$2,000; W. Lowder, principal; P. B. M is and J. Lowder, sureties.

The awards to R. S. Core, Esq., as trustee, have been paid by the Treasury Department; but the money is to remain in his bands until the court makes a final decision, which it is supposed will be in his favor.

makes a final decision, which it is supposed will be in his favor.

The telegraphic despatch which I sent you with reference to the New York naval officership, appears to have been misunderstood by those papers who are in the habit of appropriating your telegraphic news. I intended to state, that by law, no provision was made for filling that office in case of the death of the incumbent, unless by the appointment of a successor, and that, consequently, Mr. Franklin received an acting commission, which is merely to be temporary, until a permament appointment can be made. In the collectorship and most other offices, the law states who shall fill the office, in case of a vacancy by death, till the appointment of a successor; but this provision, although existing as regards the absence or illness of the naval officer, is omitted in case of his death; and hence the necessity of the commission being issued at once, and pending the selection of a permanent appointment.

Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the census, sails for Europe in the Arctic, on Saturday next.

Washington, May 21, 1851.

Report on the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Colonies-Interesting Statistics connected therewith—The "Reciprocity" Scheme, 4c., 4c., 4c. In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of

the 6th of August last, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit any information in his possession with regard to the trade of the Eritish North American Colonies, a report, accompanied by tabular statements, compiled by J. D. Andrews, S. Consul, St. John, New Brunswick, was sent in by Mr. Corwin, just before the close of the late Mr. Andrews has reviewed his subject at great

ength and with much ability. He is strongly n favor of a system of reciprocal trade bet ween the United States and the Provinces, believng that it would result to the advantage of all parties, and assist in accomplishing "the I cannot say that he brings any new argument to bear in favor of the measure of "reciprocity which the Canadians have offered us; but he show that the trade could be a very important one, and well worthy the consideration of the country.

It has been stated in Canada papers, that S Henry Bulwer is negetiating a treaty with Mr. Webster, which will confer on the British provinces the benefits sought by the receiprocity bill; but I doubt exceedingly whether there is any truth in it. Mr. Crampton, the acting Charge here previous to Sir Henry Eulwer's arrival in this country, on deavored to induce Mr. Clayton to enter into a diplomatic arrangement of the character aliuded to but the Secretary of State declined to enter into the discussion, on the ground that as it had already occupied the attention of Congress, and had not been disposed of by that branch of the government, it would not be proper to interfere. The matter was accordingly dropped. Since that time, the House of Representatives has refused to take up the bill, and it is, therefore, exceedingly improbable Mr. Webster will feel disposed to negotiate a freaty upon a basis which one branch of the government has already so recently declined.

The statistics appended to Mr. Andrews' report are very voluminous, and will probably extend to 700 pages. Some of these possess peculiar interest, as showing what benefit we might naturally expect by the passage of a "reciprocity" bill, in the shape of the one which has been pressed upon the attention of this country. That bill provides for a free interchange of certain articles, the growth and product of each country, and then proceeds to enumerate breadstuffs, cattle, and lumber, but excluding teas, coffees, sugars, manufactures, &c.

The following table will afford some idea of the Webster, which will confer on the British province

cluding teas, coffees, sugars, manufactures, &c.
The following table will afford some idea of value of such a trade to this country:—

QUANTIFIES AND VALUES OF THE ARTICLES WHICH PAIN DUTY IN CANADIAN PORTS, AND ALSO, THE FREE GOODS, FOR THE YEAR 1849, ANOWING THE COUNTRY FROM WHERE THEY WERE IMPORTED!

4						
-	Articles.	Bornat 25	Car.	States 3	Circus	
-	Molasses	76	7,167	9,841	2,447	
1	Coffee Tobacco, eigars and smuff	133	270 175	11,925	2.556 168	
I	Wines Liquors Salt	31,967	1,212	4,736 4,736 18,925	6,544	
1	Fruits and spices	5,326	785	21,057	1,051	
1	Animale Butter Cheese.	594	=,	3,974 109 2,485	30	
ĺ	Field Mest-sait and fresh	244	6,140	7,082	=	
i	Candles Leather and manufactures of, Oils.	1,882 4,856 11,585	1.119	21,641 8,407	1,089	
ł	Class and glassware	2.195	Ξ	5,429 1.813 4,700	575	
1	Furs. Cottons Iron and hardware.	330,153	=	30,337 67,6%	275	
1	Woollens	13,945	=	6,174 7,809	1.900	
1	Silks. Unenumerated Do., paying 23g per cent.	651,828	447 785	221,065	1,347	
1	Total goods liable to duty. I,	-	48,914	,021,746	41,240	
1	Animals	6,675	Ξ	7.413	468	
-	Drawings Military stores Seeds Unenumerated	36,661 603 3,109	=	5,360	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
1	Total free goods	-	3	121,108	541	
1		wen non	49 017 1	949 955	41 594	

Totals 1,669,002 48,917 1,242,835 41,824

It will be seen by the above table that sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, tobacco, iron, hardware and cotton form the principal articles which the United States send to Canada; and yet these articles are wholly excluded from the "reciprosity bill."

This is exclusive of the articles in "bond," which amounted to over \$400,000.

But the most conclusive evidence that such a measure as has been proposed would, like the handle of a pitcher, be all on one side, can be seen in the table which follows, and which shows the value of the goods mentioned in the reciprocity bill, which we now import from Canada, and the value of those we export. The difference is so glaring as at once to show the utter inconsistency of the proposed measure, unless greatly altered and liberalized.

The following is a statement of the imports from, and exports to Canada, of similar articles, showing the values of the annual exchange at different points, of the same products, for the year 1849.—

\*\*Tricles.\*\*

\*\*Inverted.\*\*

\*\*Experied.\*\*

\*\*Linearied.\*\*

\*\*Lineari

Articles.	- Folue		
	Imported.	Experted.	
Fish, fresh, salted, and dried	\$ 16,865	\$11.049	
Fish oll of all kinds	2,074	27,679	
Lumber, timber, &c	476,512	81.272	
Furs and skins	2.311	2,885	
Ashes, pots, pearls, and sults,	238,523	1,650	
Pork, beef, and bacon	7,773	48.020	
Butter and cheese	43,554	5,544	
Horses and other animals	189,585	6,000	
Wheat and flour	1,385,810	140,320	
Peas, beans	D6.654	44,668	
Clover, grass, and other seeds	18,167	6,824	

sufficient warrant that the would not say what he did not mean, and that what he says he will do. His faults are not those of a political hack, who promises all things with as much facility as the court is lord promised everything he wanted to "the bead of the Wrongheads," and who breaks them as readily. At any rate, his letter has caused quite had the country old gentlemen who have been dreading the gour in their stomachs ever shoot Mr. Sumer was elected, have rallied amazingly within the last two or three days. The poor sonis were of opinion that the Senator cleet had in his possession a new internal machine, with which he proposed, next winter, to send the government at Washington rauch nearer to heaven than it will ever be likely to get in the ordinary course of things. The only class who are beguested with the letter, are a few very old humber, who, heng fools themselves, are insturally much digusted at Mr. Summer having acted like a wise man, such conduct on his part to high a personal reflection on themselves. These men have, with the count astateness of delts, discover i an anticolor proposed in the Sciente J he do not show historial a read of the country pance in the letter. Mr. Summer is affeated that he shall not be allowed in take his seat in the Sciente J he do not show historial a read of the atars in that of the sum. [Mr. Summer a smootile seem in that of the sum in that of the sum in that of the sum. [Mr. Summer a smootile seem in the letter than he do not happen to be hern in our day, or his carneter for whomen would have been merged in that of the sum in that of the sum, [Mr. Summer a smootile seem in the letter than head.]

go" affair. Never was a greater bore hunted down since the Boar of Calydon, some thousands of years ago. The vote was very decisive against it in the House, much more so than was expected. There were several causes for this. The fear of injuring the Western Railroad, in which the State holds a million of stock, operated on one class of men. Others were averse to plunging into the bowels of the mountain on such indefinite data as we now have to the character of its contents! Yet a third set would have voted against it, had they been made certain that it led to Aladdin's Cave or Sindhad's Valley of diamonds, they being men of that sort who would not allow the State to build a railroad to heaven, supposing that each a road had been-demonstrated as practical. (Mcm.—That the chief objection that would be raised against a celestial railroad would come from State street, the frequenters of which would have no interest in what would be the other terminus, their abodes for the future being permanently arranged for the exactly opposite direction.) Other men, who are liberal enough in their ideas, were not ready to risk the credit of the State in favor of an undertaking that no individual capitalist had shown the slightest disposition to back up. The security that had been offered was wholly inadequate to the risk the State was asked to take. In the transactions of ordinary life, the security is thought to be none too high which amounts to two dollars for one; but in this particular case, it was expected that the reverse course should prevail—the State receiving as security property, at the utmost valuation that can be placed upon it, not worth above the half of the two millions it was to endorse for. This was cool, certainly, and shows that some of the people of the western part of the State have very old notions of what goes to the borrowing of money. Let them come into the Legislature with, say, three millions of property in their hands, and the State will not be back ward in endorsing their paper to the amount of twe

when at their request and turgent recommendation he nominated the gentleman for the office which he would not get; and that Mr. Phillips himself was "sold and sent home" by the Governor and council: in other words, it was a sort of "good Lord, good devil affair," in which it was sought to please both hunkers and coalitionists, the Governor and his councillors perfectly understanding the matter. The effect has been rather injurious to Mr. Rantoul, but it is quite impossible to say as yet to what extent. There is a very strong determination to elect him on the part of the great majority of the democracy of his district, and the free soilers are, as you have seen from the action of their convention, unanimous and most zealous in his favor.

In the fourth district, the free soilers are laboring very hard to effect the election of Mr. Palfrey. Among their lecturers is John P. Hale, who, at some of the meetings, is said to have given specimens of what was thought to be a not very good kind of temperance. Even Ralph Waldo Emerson has "taken the stump;" he who could hardly soil his fingers to vote heretofore. He devotes himself to analyzing the character of Mr. Webster. Moral character, he says, the Secretary of State has none; and as to his intellect, none of his specehes or writings will ever take a place in the literature of the country. It is lucky for Mr. Webster that he has so magnificent a physique, or the great glant transcendentalist would blow him away with a puff of his breath. Horace Mann, too, is in the field, he wanting Mr. Palfrey's aid in Congress, to play the devil with the compromises. The free soilers expect to elect Mr. Palfrey's aid in Congress, to play the devil with the compromises. The free soilers expect to elect Mr. Palfrey's aid in Congress, to play the devil with the compromises, and emocody must be elected. To a certain extent they may be right, but not entirely so; for some democrate will vote for Mr. Thompson, in the hope of thus preventing Mr. Palfrey's election; and Mr. Frothingham will

aware of what they might have done, not until the day after election.

The Legislature will probably rise on Saturday next. The Finance Committee have reported in favor of issuing State scrip to the amount of \$100,000, the whole probable deficit being estimated at \$112,102, of which \$47,102 belongs properly to 1851; all of which might have been saved, had the Legislature adjourned on the 10th of April, as it might have done, and still have performed all the real business of the session. The blundering boobyism displayed in the mismanagement of the senatorial question, has cost the State \$50,000. Colonna.

Correspondence from the Atlantic Ocean. STEAMSHIP NIAGARA. Atlantic Ocean, }
Off Cape Sable, May 15—12 M. }
Bowyer, the Great New York Police Officer, going to

the World's Fair-Wilkes, the Fugitive Convict, on board the Niagara under a False Name.

JAMES GOEDON BENNETT, Esq.—
DEAR Sir:—At 12 M., yesterday, having east of our lines at East Boston, we dropped into the stream, and, after getting under full headway, fired on larboard and one starboard gun, the report of which brought on deck George Wilkes from his hiding place where he, no doubt, lay shivering and shaking with fear lest Bowyer should discover him and hand him over to the officers of justice in Boston. He has transgressed the laws of Massachusetts by his numerous libels. When he first came on deek, he looked at Bowyer and smiled, seemingly inclined to offer his hand, but Bowyer secowied and looked as though he had just come from the Tombs, ready to pounce upon his criminal. His passage ticket was in the name of Thomas Lisle, having purchased his ticket, he stated, for a gentleman of that name. The Boston police had no knowledge of his appearance in that city—if they had, he could not now be on board the Niagara, but, perhaps, another craft, which lies as anchor in that city, as I understand there is an indictment in there against him for libel. He told a gentleman, since he came on board, that he feared Bowyer would discover him before the ship left, in which event he would have had him arrested. We have had a pleasant time, thus far, and expect to arrive at Halifax by twelve o'clock to-night. fear lest Bowyer should discover him and hand him

Mr. Sumuer's Latter Ocrespondence.

Boxyon, May 17, 1851.

Mr. Sumuer's Latter of Acceptance—The Bare Naive —The Congressional Elections, &c., &c.

The letter sent by Mr. Summer to the President of the State Senate, accepting the seat in the navitual senate to which he had been chosen, has been read by everybody, and has had a very excellent effect. It shows that, however strong may be the mere Senator's hostility to slavery, he is a firm friend of the constitution, which instrument he will do his utnost to maintain in its purity. It may be said that it is very easy for a man to promise, but not allogether so easy for him to perform his promise, which is very true in itself, as no small number of notcholders in State and Wall streats have had excalent warrant that "We would not say what he didnot mark and a who breaks them as readily. At any rate, his letter has caused quite may not the warrant that "We would not say what he didnot may be the promised everything he wanted to "the head of the Wings with as much facility as the course of the ready and the promised everything he wanted to "the head of the Wings with as much facility as the course of the ready has falled amazing house, who promised everything he wanted to "the head of the Wings with as make headly large the ward that the Schule and who breaks them as readily. At any rate, his letter has caused quite mere of political promised everything he wanted to "the head of the wing was the marked with the letter, any a few very old land the way and the ward of the room of the room of, and sentered in a flavored have been dready mark and who breaks them as readily. At any rate, his letter has caused quite mere of the room of the room of the room of, and sentered to a course for himself a mark of which the way and the ward of the room of

Opening of the Canadian Parliam Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

[From the Montreal Harald, May 21.]

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., his Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, his Excellency opened the fourth session of the third Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following speech:—

the following speak—
Honerable Genemen of the Legislative Assembly, in again meeting you in the discharge of our legislative duties, it affords me mech satisfaction to congratulate yeu on the general prosperity of the Province. The erop last year was abundant. The provincial canals, are steadily increasing, and the securities of the province command a high price. The effect of recent changes in the Imperial navigation law is also beginning to be felt in the more frequent resort of foreign shipping to our exe-ports. It is alleged, however, by persons connected with the strain provincial of the provincial canals, and the strain provincian of the international provincian of the subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your consideration. Under these favorable circumstances, the further improvement of the means of internal communication has recently engaged a large share of public attention. In many parts of Western Canada, capital has been applied extensively and with much advantage by persons interested in the several localities, and by others to the construction of good country roads, and measures have been taken in both sections of the distribution of the section of the province, such aid as can be properly given to them without impairing the provinciant eredit or encouraging improvident speculations. I feel confident that in any further legislation which you may see fit to adopt on this subject, you will adhere to the principles of this judicions policy. A considerable increase in correspondence has, I am happy to inform you, taken place since the now postage law came into operation. This fact, which turnishes conclusive proof of the advantage accrument of the province, and the advantage accruments of the several worth American provinces, the inter-colonial trade is assuming proportions of increasing magnitude, and promises to become a considerable branch of our flooders, which has been so long pending between Canada and New Brunswick, has been productive of much lineouver increased in the territory

they justly appreciate the requirements of an age of progress, are attached to their institutions, and faithful to their early traditious, and I am confident that you will carnestly endeavor, in humble reliance on the Divine bleesing, to promote in this spirit their best interests. their best interests.

on the Divine blessing, to promote in this spirit their best interests.

STRIKING EXHIBITION OF JEALOUSY IN BOSTON.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the promenaders of Washington street—and the lovely quality of the atmosphere, a glorious specimen of bright, beautiful, and be witching May, had tempted forth an unusual number of charming women and gay and gallant men—were actonished out of their propriety by the appearance of, a spirited horse, and handsome buggy, driven by a gentleman, scated alone, and hanging behind, with a nervous grasp upon the body of the carriage, a beautiful and elegantly dressed female. The gentleman drove along with the utmost nonchalance, holding the ribbons and guiding the horse, like a "blood," as he is, at a five or eight mile gait. The lady behind stack teher perilous and uncomfortable position, with the courage and desperation of a feminine Spactan, as we have no doubt she is. Some few philianthrophic and daring gentlemen attempted to step the horse; but the mass of beholders of this novel exhibition seemed rooted to the sidewalk. The driver occasionally touched up his animal with the whip; and looked to the right and loft with avided to but the tion seemed rooted to the sidewalk. The universities seemed rooted up his animal with the white coessionally touched up his animal with the white and looked to the right and left with evident surand looked to the right and left with evident surand looked to the right and left with evident was occasionally touched up his animal with the whip; and looked to the right and left with evident surprise at the sensation his elegant "turn out" wavereating. On reaching Dock square, the lady, exhausted with the effort of clinging to the vehicle, her dress torn and disarranged, look her hold and fell upon the pavement. She was immediately raised by policeman Philbrick, assisted by several gettlemen who witnessed the affair, and, the crowdbecoming exceedingly large and noisy, was conveyed to the Marshal's office. In the confusion, the gentleman drove off, or rather, as we understand, ook a roundabout cut to the stable and put up his cam. The lady was the wife of the gentleman in the buggy, and seems to have been actuated by jealousy, supposing that he was going to take an airing with suction know that any one was behind his carriage, and more opecally his wife. This statement, we are inclined to think, is true. The lady exhibited an extraordinary degree of "plock," and, we think, would make a good pienser in introducing the Bloomer cestume in this city. After a brief step at the Marshal's office, a carriage was called, and she was conveyed home.—Boton Mass. Moy 22.

Love and Sucrim,—A singular smiring consurred.

and she was conveyed home.—Boston Mest, May 22

Love and Suicipa.—A singular suicide occurred in Delaware yesterday morning. A yeong man named Linton W. Pettibone, about 14 years of age, a justice of the peace, in good standing and good circumstances, killed himself by a shot through the head with a rifle. He had dressed himself in the moralog with more than usual care, and after playing a game of billiards with a citizen of Delaware, asked what time it was, when his februd informed, him that it was 40 o'clook. He then said that if that were the eac, he would be in a barry, for heexpected to die at 11—go out of the weld with railroad speed. Supposing the remark to be made in careless jest, the person to whom it was saide would probably never have thought of it again, had it not proved true. He went from the billiard rosen to road speed. Sarposing the remark to be made in earlies jest, the person to whom it was made would probably never have thought of it again, had it not proved true. He went from the bulliard rosen to use office, and was engaged in trimining seems bullets, when a young man in the office in rised what each between young man in the office in rised to fool, and left the room. The young man also supposing this merely a light jest, thought no more of it until a few moments after he heard the report of a gun in the borenant. There in the vicinity maked in upon the alarm being given, and found the position of the alarm being given, and found the position in the thereto have it through the head with his rifle-placing the mande to his forehead, and resting he was able to push the trigger. The carree of this rise he at a attributed to the fact that its right was do of the stationard to the fact that its right was do of the stationard to the fact that its right. lim was devoted by attached to a young hady, ed with a more row but not less certain de-and whose case he knew was hopeless. But and where each in the was nopeled. But a few minutes after the commission of the Isla set, a leigniphic despatch come addressed to bin, announcing that she, who was the innosent cause of bis death, was expected to survive but a short time.

— Columbus (Ohie) State Journal, May 13.